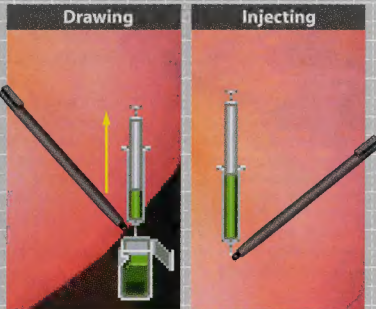
Syringe

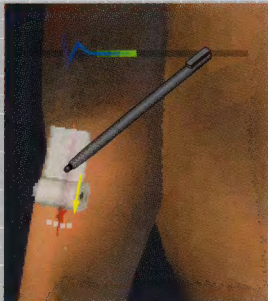
Possible Uses Include: administering medicine

When you select the syringe icon, a number of medicine vials will appear in the bottom right corner of the screen. Touch them and then pull the stylus upward, as if drawing fluid into a syringe. You can control the volume of the medicine this way, so a large amount of medicine can be applied to multiple areas without having to refill. Once there is medicine in the syringe, simply select an area to inject it and press until the syringe is empty.

Bandages

Possible Uses Include: dressing wounds or incisions

Once you've sutured an incision, you need to bandage the area. You'll begin taping in the spot you touch on the Touch Screen, and tape is applied until you lift the stylus. Apply the bandage along the entire incision, being careful not to use too little or too much tape.

Medical Terminology

Doctors must learn a number of special terms. The following is a brief list of some words that might be useful to know as you play the game.

Important Medical Terms

Knowing the following terms may help you understand situations and concepts presented in Trauma Center.

Vitals: A combined reading of a patient's blood pressure, pulse, and other life signs. It indicates whether or not the patient is still alive. In this game, it's displayed as a number ranging from 0 to 99.

Glasgow Coma Scale: A system used to quantify levels of consciousness. The score is determined by whether or not the person can comprehend their present situation, or if they're completely unconscious and cannot react to anything.

DHHS: The Department of Health and Human Services. A US Government organization dedicated to providing high quality health care at low cost and with minimal hassle, through a variety of services and programs. In 2018, it's headed by Secretary Richard Anderson—also the head of Caduceus USA.

Briefing / Conference: A meeting held before an operation, where the doctors involved discuss the procedure in detail.

Informed Consent: The consent of a patient to take part in a medical procedure after understanding the facts, and the risks involved. At times, it's difficult for doctors to decide which information is relevant for a patient to know before giving his or her consent.

QOL: Quality of Life. It's important to consider what type of life the patient will face after a given treatment. At times, a doctor may decide that the patient would be happier if he or she did not undergo treatment.

MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging. This procedure uses a body's magnetic force to create proton density images of cells, tissues, and organs.

PET: Positron Emission Tomography. A state-of-the-art imaging technique which uses gamma rays to create a three-dimensional image of the human body. It's currently the most effective way to find cancerous cells.

Inflammation: A biological response to rid the body of allergens and infection. This results in a sharp temperature increase to the affected area, which often becomes irritated and painful.

Carcinoma: A malignant tumor in the epithelial cells which may metastasize to other areas of the body.

Tumor: A lump of tissue resulting from uncontrolled cell growth. Atheromas and carcinomas are two types of tumor.

Suture: The stitching of a wound during or after an operation.

Drainage: The term used for removing liquids that obstruct the view of the operation with the drain.

Cyanosis: A condition in which a person's skin turns blue, due to a loss of oxygen in the blood. Possible causes include a breathing obstruction or a circulatory malfunction.

Strain: A term describing diseases of the same type with slightly varied characteristics.

*"Trauma Center: Under the Knife" is in no way an authority on medical terminology. The best way to learn about various surgical procedures in detail would be to take a nursing class or go to medical school.